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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CONNAH'S QUAY.

Annual Report of Medical Officer of
Health and Public Health Inspector.

for the

Year ended 31st, December, 1960.

Public Health Department, ,
Council Offices,
Connah's Quay.

To the Chairman and Members of the
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CONNAH'S QUAY.

Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health of the Connah's Quay Urban District for the year 1960.

The estimated population for mid-year 1960 is 8,170 an increase of 140 on the figure for 1959. The birth and death rates are based on this estimated mid-year population.

For estimating birth and death rates for comparison with rates from other Districts and the rates for England and Wales, a comparability factor is given by The Registrar General allowance being made for the age and sex distribution in the District. This factor in 1960 being 0.94 for births and 1.40 for deaths. Since NO useful purpose is served by showing crude rates this will be discontinued.

A total number of births during 1960 was 185, 2 more than in 1959, giving an adjusted birth rate of 21.4 per 1,000 population as compared with a rate of 21.6 in 1959 and with the birth rate of 17.1 for England and Wales for 1960

The number of deaths during the year was 77 as compared with 69 in 1959 giving a death rate 13.2 per 1,000 population as compared with a rate 11.9. for the District in 1959 and a rate of 11.5 for England and Wales for the year under review.

There were 8 deaths of infants under one year of age during 1960, giving a rate of 43.2 per 1,000 live births, compared with a rate of 21.7 per 1,000 live births for England and Wales during the year, and a rate of 32.8 per 1,000 live births in this district during 1959.

The principal cause of death was disease of the heart and circulatory system of the 77 deaths during the year, 40 occurred from disease of the heart and circulatory system, i.e., 51.9 per cent of all deaths. Cancer accounted for 11 deaths, i.e., 14.3 per cent of all deaths. Bronchitis and other respiratory diseases accounted for 10 deaths i.e., 13.0 per cent of all deaths so that these three main groups of disease i.e., disease of the heart and circulatory system, cancer and respiratory infections accounted for 79.2 per cent.

There was one death from tuberculosis, compared with a death rate for England and Wales of 68 per million population for respiratory tuberculosis and 7 per million population for other forms of tuberculosis.

There was 1 death due to cancer of the lung and bronchus, and 10 deaths from other forms of cancer. With regard to infectious diseases there was an increase in the notifications of cases of measles, there being 119 cases of measles as against 46 in 1959, but there were no cases of whooping cough compared with 14 in the previous year.

There was a decrease in the fresh cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year, 6 in 1959 to 2 in the year under review, and during 1960, notifications were received of one case of Puerperal Pyrexia, and 4 cases of pneumonia.

The milk, ice-cream and water samples taken during the year were satisfactory.

To conclude Lady and Gentlemen, I must thank all members of your Health Committee for their continued support, and in particular, your Chairman, Councillor Mr. M. Thomas, who was particularly helpful during the year. I should also like to thank your Clerk, Mr. L. Williams, and indeed all your Officials, who gave me their continued and willing help during the year.

I should like to take this opportunity of placing on record my thanks to your Public Health Inspector, Mr. C. Stoddard, for his help during the year.

I am, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A CATHCART.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

SECTION A.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area.	4,218 acres.
Population.	8,170.
Rateable Value.	£615,603.
Product of Penny Rate.	£2,618.

Social Conditions:-

The Urban District of Connah's Quay is on the Southwest bank of the River Dee.

The climate is temperate in all seasons, making the winter somewhat mild and giving the District a healthy aspect.

There is very little unemployment in the District.

Vital Statistics:-

	1957.		1958.		1959.		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M F
Live births	113		159		183		185
Legitimate	105	51.54.	155	79.76.	179	89.90.	89.91
Illegitimate	8	4. 4.	4	2. 2.	4	3. 1.	2. 3.

Birth Rate per 1,000 population:-

Connah's Quay.	14.3	19.2	21.6	21.4
England and Wales.	16.1	16.4	16.5	17.1

Still Births:-

Rate per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths:-

Connah's Quay.	34.1	25.4	10.3	26.3
England and Wales.	22.5	21.6	20.7	19.7

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births:-

Connah's Quay.	17.7	19.5	32.8	43.2
England and Wales.	23.1	22.5	22.0	21.7

Deaths from all causes:-

Total	69	71	69	77
Connah's Quay - rate.	12.7	12.4	11.9	13.2
England and Wales - rate	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.5

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF BIRTH RATES.

YEAR	CONNAH'S QUAY	ENGLAND AND WALES.
1956	16.3	15.6
1957	14.3	16.1
1958	19.2	16.4
1959	21.6	16.5
1960	21.4	17.1

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
Number of deaths from all causes.	37	40	77
Deaths from Cancer of Lungs and Bronchus.	1	-	1
Deaths from other forms of Cancer.	4	6	10

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF DEATH RATES.

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>CONNAR'S QUAY</u>	<u>ENGLAND AND WALES.</u>
1956	11.9	11.6
1957	12.0	11.7
1958	12.7	11.5
1959	12.4	11.7
1960	13.2	11.5

DEATHS 1959.

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Tuberculosis Respiratory.	1	-	1
Tuberculosis other.	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease.	-	-	-
Diphtheria.	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis.	-	-	-
Measles.	-	-	-
Other infective and Parasitic Diseases.	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm Stomach.	3	4	7
" " Lung, Bronchus.	1	-	1
" " Breast.	-	1	1
" " Uterus.	-	-	-
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms.	1	1	2
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia.	-	-	-
Diabetes.	-	-	-
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System.	8	4	12
Coronary Disease, Angina.	6	8	14
Hypertension with Heart Disease.	1	3	4
Other Heart Disease.	4	4	8
Other Circulatory Disease.	1	3	4
Influenza.	-	2	2
Pneumonia	2	1	3
Bronchitis.	2	1	3
Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	1	-	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum.	-	1	1
/ * Nephritis and Nephrosis.	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate.	1	-	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion.	-	1	1
Congenital Malformations.	1	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined Diseases.	3	6	9
Motor Vehicle Accidents.	-	-	-
All other accidents.	-	-	-
Suicide.	-	-	-
Homicide and Operations of War.	-	-	-
/ * Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea.	1	-	1
All Causes.....	37	40	77

SECTION B.

STAFF

General Provisions of Health Services in the Area.

Medical Officer of Health. - A. Cathcart, M.B.Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M., & Hy.
Public Health Inspector. - C. Stoddard, M.A.P.H.I.

Qualifications:- (a)Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of the
S.I.E.J.B.
(b)Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate for
Inspection of meat and other foods.

Pupil Public Health Inspector. K. Hill.
Clerk. Miss. J. Roberts (Commenced
13.6.60).

The Medical Officer of Health is also Medical Officer of Health for Buckley U.D.C., Hawarden R.D.C., and Overton R.D.C., and Assistant County Medical Officer of Health.

The Public Health Inspector is full-time and is responsible for the supervision of Refuse Collection and Salvage, work under Public Health Acts, Housing Acts, Food and Drugs, Act, 1955, Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, Pet Animals Act, Slaughter of Animals Acts, Clean Air Act, and is responsible for inspections under Factories Act

During the year a Pupil Public Health Inspector and a full time Clerk were appointed to the Department. (1937.

Laboratory Facilities.

- (1)Public Health Laboratory Service, Conway.
- (2)Royal Infirmary, Chester.
- (3)Public Health Laboratory Service, City Hospital, Chester.

Nursing in Home.

The nursing of non-infectious sick is carried out by the District Nursing Association and home help is provided in the District.

Clinics.

A Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic is held weekly at the Drill Hall, Connah's Quay where a voluntary staff assist in the distribution of welfare foods.

Hospitals.

- (a) The Liverpool Hospital Regional Board (which includes Chester)
(b) Clwyd and Deeside Management Committee.

Meals on Wheels.

A meals on wheels service supplies hot meals to elderly people twice a week.

SECTION C.

Sanitary Circumstances in the Area.

WATER

THE FOLLOWING REPORT ON THE WATER SUPPLY IN THE AREA HAS BEEN SUPPLIED BY MESSRS. WARD ASHCROFT AND PARKMAN - WATER ENGINEERS TO THE COUNCIL.

- - - - -

The Supply of water to the Urban District of Connah's Quay is derived from two sources. (a) Bulk supplies purchased from the Birkenhead Corporation Water Department, and (b) Water from gathering grounds within the Urban Area.

For the year ended 31st, December, 1960 the amount of water purchased from the Birkenhead Corporation was 82,455,000 gallons, while 45,528,000 gallons went into supply from the local gathering grounds, making a total of 127,983,000 gallons, supplied to the Urban Area. From these figures it will be seen that the Urban Area is dependant on Birkenhead for its water supply, and while so far no restrictions have been made by that Authority regarding rate of draw-off, etc., and no shortage of water ever experienced in the Urban Area, further expansion of the District is dependant on the availability of water supplies from Birkenhead.

Sources of Supply.

The water from Birkenhead Corporation, as supplied to the Urban Area, is derived from an upland gathering ground on the Denbigh moors near Cerrigydrudion, and is impounded in Lake Alwen, on leaving the lake the water is treated with alum and passed through pressure filters. After filtration, lime is injected to boost the P.H. It is then chlorinated and de-chlorinated, and on arrival in Connah's Quay there is just a trace element of chloramines present. The water is soft and without taste or smell, and bacteriological reports on samples taken from the district are satisfactory.

The Birkenhead Alwen supply is interconnected with the Birkenhead Dee supply at Pen Gwladys, Connah's Quay, and when necessary, it is possible to supply the whole of the Urban Area with the treated Dee water.

The local gathering ground is situated by Broad Oak and is comprised of 11 acres of freshly planted woodland. The water is collected from this land and adjoining fields by a system of under drains which discharge into a small collecting tank at the rear of a chemical house. As the water passes under the chemical house, it is treated with Alumina Ferric and Sodium Aluminate. The dosage is altered according to weather conditions. The water then passes

through four small screening tanks into settling tank of 100,000 gallons capacity, from there into a second settling tank of 250,000 gallons capacity. The water is lifted out of the 250,000 gallon tank by a 2" centrifugal pump and sent through two pressure filters and a base exchange softening plant to a 100,000 gallon freshwater tank, from which it gravitates to the town. Before reaching this freshwater tank, the water is treated with chlorine, the dosage being in accordance with the demand made by the micro-organisms in the water. Bacteriological samples of the raw water show a high rate of pollution, which is due to husbandry of adjoining fields. To maintain the bacteriological purity of the water delivered to the District, the chlorine dosage is regulated to maintain at least .2 p.p.m. free chlorine in the fresh water tank, and daily checks are made in different parts of the district to ensure that even at the extremities of the Distribution system there is always a trace of chlorine.

Bacteriological samples taken in the district are satisfactory. The water is soft and clear, with a slightly chlorinous taste and smell. The P.H. is constant, viz. 7.3.

A total of 13 samples of water were sent to the Public Health Laboratory in the year, and the reports on the treated water were satisfactory.

Reports on untreated water show a plate count of Bact. coli (type 1) 180+ per 100 ml.

The following are copies of three chemical analysis.

- Sample No. 1. Water works tap. source - Gathering Grounds.
31.1.61. Weather - dull & dry, day before - slight rain.
- Sample No. 2. House tap, Mold Road. Direct from main.
Source - Gathering Grounds 31.1.61. Weather - dull and dry, day before - slight rain.
- Sample No. 3. House tap, directly from main Englefield Ave.,
Source - Upland Reservoir. Weather dull and dry, day before - slight rain. 31.1.61.

Analysis.

	<u>Sample No. 1.</u>	<u>Sample No. 2.</u>	<u>Sample NO. 3.</u>
Appearance	Clear and Colourless.	Clear and Colourless.	Clear and Colourless.
Odour	Nil	Nil	Nil
Reaction, pH.	7.5	7.1	8.7
	- parts per million -		
Total solids	461	312	51
Nitrogen as free & saline ammonia	0.00	0.01	0.00
Nitrogen as albuminoid ammonia	0.14	0.07	0.04
Nitrogen as nitrites	trace	trace	faint trace
Nitrogen as nitrates	3.0	2.5	0.00
Chlorides, as Cl.	35	23	12
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in four hours at 27° C	2.2	1.6	1.5

Total hardness	13	55	30
Temporary hardness	13	55	30
Permanent hardness	0	0	0
Alkalinity, to methyl orange	244	148	38
to phenolphthalein	-	-	4
Free chlorine	nil	0.13	negligible
Poisonous metals	nil	nil	nil
Potassium, as K	2.5	2.0	0.4
Anionic synthetic detergents	nil	nil	nil

Opinions.

- Sample No. 1. The chemical condition of this sample is satisfactory, and assuming that the bacteriological examination gives no evidence of contamination, the water is suitable for domestic use
- Sample No. 2. The chemical condition of this sample is satisfactory, and assuming that the bacteriological examination give no evidence of contamination, the water is suitable for domestic use.
- Sample No. 3. This is a very soft water which appears to have been treated with lime or other alkali to raise the pH value. The chemical condition is satisfactory, and assuming that the bacteriological examination gives no evidence of contamination, the water is suitable for domestic use.

There are only two dwellings (both farms) in the Urban Area without a public water supply and both of these could be supplied from the existing mains on request. The remainder of the population of 8,300, housed in some 2,425 dwellings, all have water within the curtilage of the premises and according to rate returns 78% of these dwellings have a fixed bath.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The sewage is turned untreated from various outfalls into the River Dee and at present a Consulting Engineer is preparing a sewage disposal scheme for the whole Area.

RIVER AND STREAMS.

The Outlets of two streams into the River are contiguous with the outlets of the sewerage and at a high tide this causes back flooding of the streams with a consequent deposit.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Public cleansing is carried out satisfactorily.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

A weekly collection of household refuse was maintained during the year. The refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping on a centrally situated site. This tip is levelled daily by using a Ferguson Tractor fitted with an earthmover blade, and covering material is obtained from a sandpit owned by the Council. Insecticides are used to control insects, and rodent operator carries out regular control measures against rats.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

During the year the Council have made application for a Smoke Control Order to be made covering an area scheduled for housing developments. The Order will come into operation in April, 1961. when it is anticipated that there will be about 160 houses occupied. Eventually there will be between 500 and 600 dwelling houses in the area which covers approximately 53 acres.

SWIMMING BATH AND POOLS.

During the year work was commenced on the construction of a closed swimming bath and it is anticipated that it will be completed during the summer of 1961. There are no swimming baths or pools in the area at present.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

At the end of 1959 two stations were equipped for the measurement of atmospheric pollution at Bryn Deva School and Wepre Hall Gardens.

The monthly readings were as follows:-

(a) MEASUREMENT OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE WITH LEAD PEROXIDE

APPARATUS:-

MONTH	BRYN DEVA SCHOOL	WEPRE HALL GARDENS.
January	1.71	0.76
February	1.99	0.80

March	2.31	0.99
April	0.834	0.444
May	2.14	0.81
June	0.84	0.49
July	0.38	0.22
August	0.67	0.28
September	0.94	0.48
October	2.10	0.92
November	1.47	0.40
December.	2.20	1.13

Average monthly reading	1.46	0.64
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(b) MEASUREMENT OF DEPOSITED MATTER AT BRYN DEVA SCHOOL.

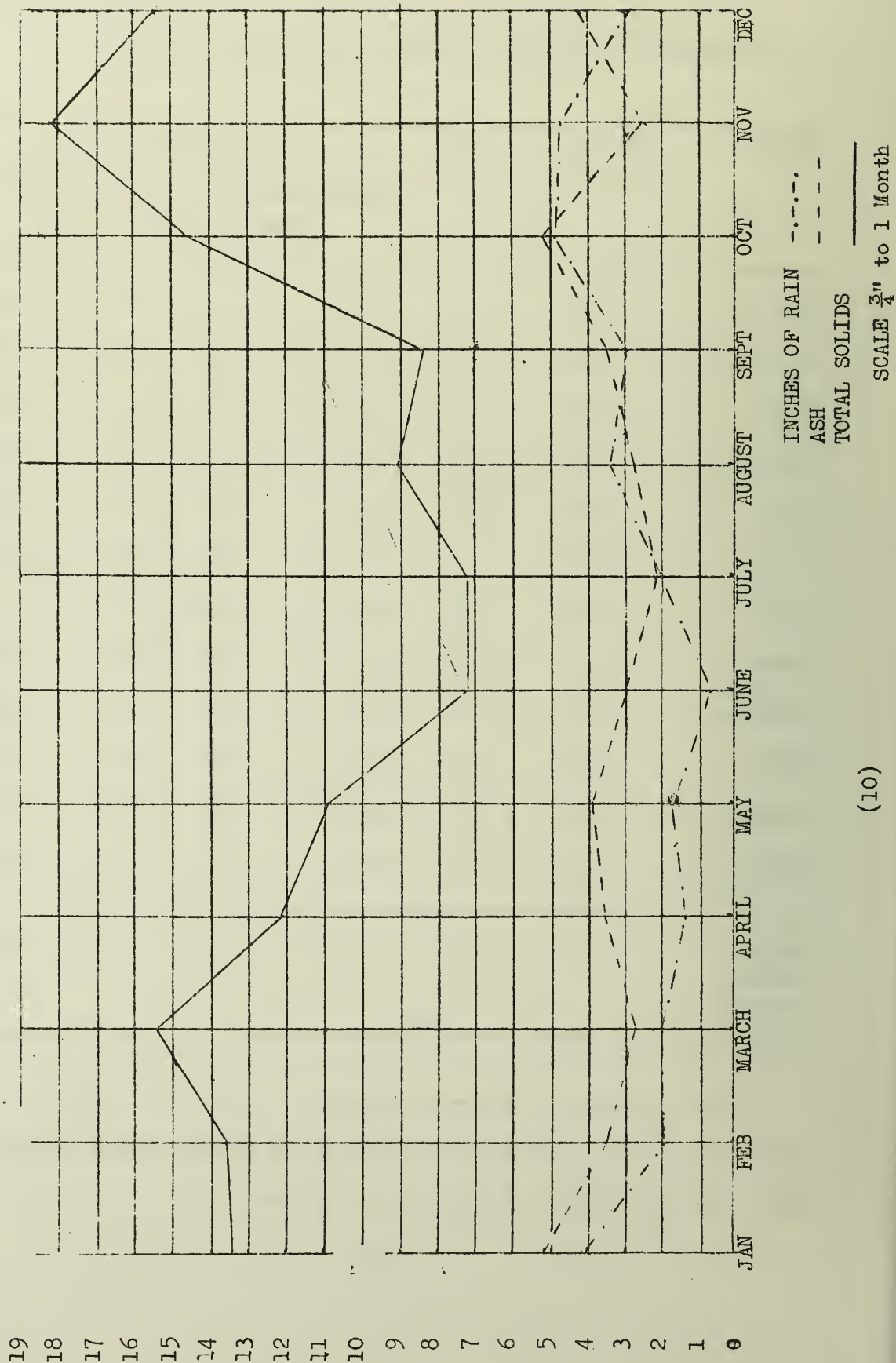
Month	Rainfall in inches	Ph Value	Deposited Matter.			
			Soluble	Insoluble	Ash	Total Solids
			Tons per square mile.			
January	4.18	4.8	7.03	6.51	5.20	13.54
February	1.99	5.2	9.02	4.70	3.61	13.72
March	2.00	4.6	11.43	4.07	2.78	15.50
April	1.54	5.8	7.35	4.80	3.71	12.15
May	1.85	5.7	4.77	6.19	3.97	10.96
June	0.83	5.8	2.65	4.54	2.98	7.19
July	2.01	5.8	3.11	4.11	2.19	7.22
August	3.43	4.9	5.14	3.94	2.75	9.08
September	2.92	4.7	3.78	4.80	3.64	8.58
October	4.89	4.6	7.55	6.92	5.27	14.47
November	4.73	5.6	12.46	5.71	2.58	18.17
December	2.93	5.1	10.25	5.33	4.34	15.58
Average Monthly Deposit.	2.78	5.2	7.05	5.14	3.59	12.18

These figures are shown on graphs on the following pages, which show the fall in pollution during the warmer months of the year when the domestic fires are not in use.

DEPOSIT GAUGE AT BRYN DEVA SCHOOL : MONTHLY DEPOSIT IN TONS PER SQ. MILE.

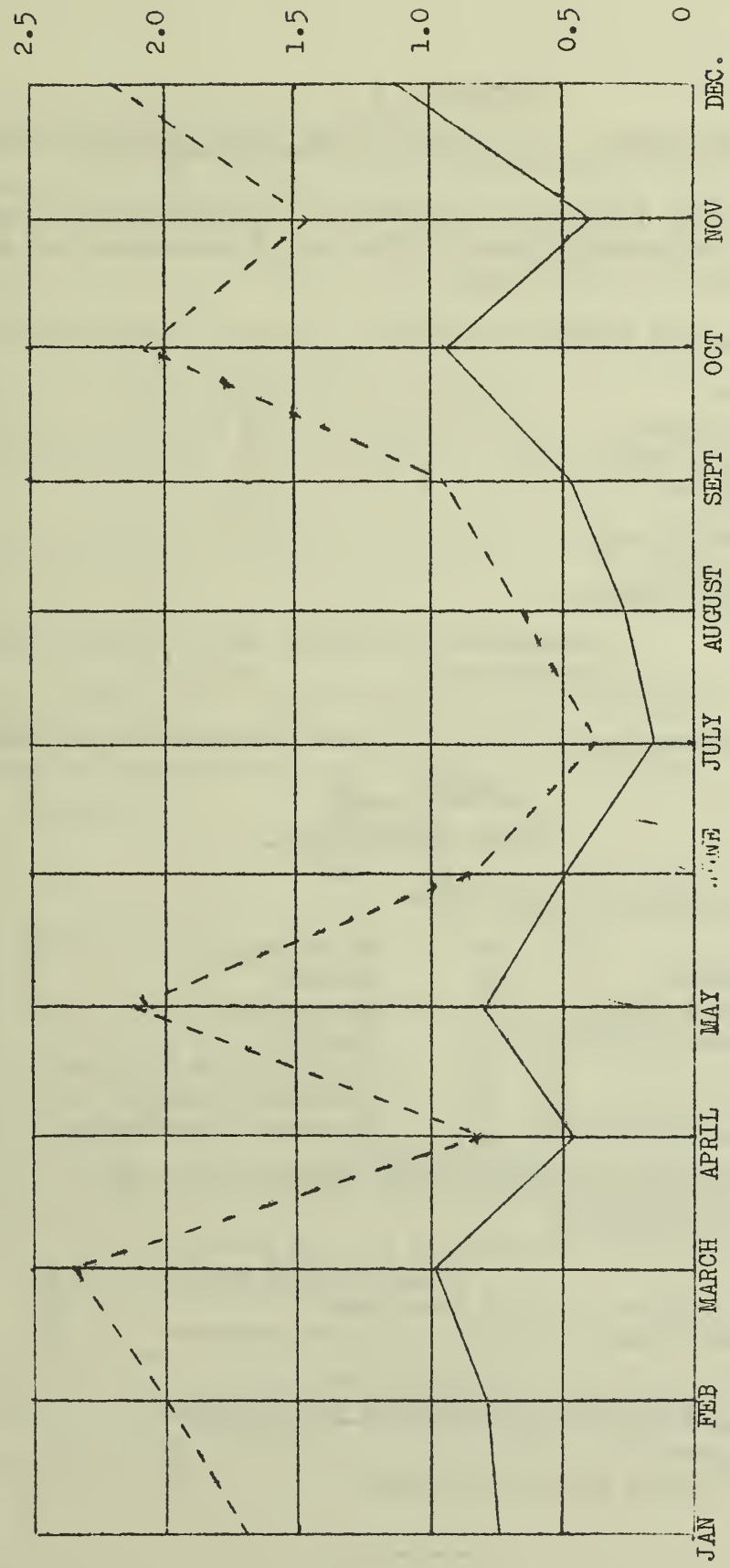
JANUARY 1960 - DECEMBER 1960.

SCALE $\frac{1}{4}$ " to 1 Ton.



GRAPH TO SHOW MGs OF SO3 PER DAY COLLECTED BY 100 SQ. CMS. OF BATCH "A" Pb02
COLLECTED DURING THE PERIOD
JANUARY 1960 - DECEMBER 1960

Scale $\frac{3}{4}$ " - .5M'gs



APPARATUS - BRYN DEVA SCHOOL : - - - -
APPARATUS - WEPRE HALL GARDENS : _____

Scale $\frac{3}{4}$ " - 1 Month

SECTION D.

Prevalence of an Control over Infectious and other Diseases Generally.

Premises where infections occurred were disinfected when necessary
Bedding from deceased cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was destroyed,
payments being made to the owners.

Notifications during 1960.

Measles	118
Scarlet Fever	0
Whooping Cough	0
Meningitis.	0
Pneumonia	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	1
<u>Tuberculosis</u>	
New cases notified.	
Pulmonary	2
Non-Pulmonary	-

SECTION E.

Food Supervision.

(1) No. of Food Premises in the Area.

Butchers	9	Greengrocers	10
Licensed Premises	10	Grocers	20
Cafe's Restraunts Etc.,	3	Bakehouses	2
Canteens and School Kitchens	5	General	17
Fish Friers	5	Manufacturers of cooked	
Fish Mongers	0	meats and sausages.	4
Greengrocers and Fishmongers	1	Wholesale Meat Supply.	1

(2) Number of Premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955.

(a) For the manufacture, storage and sale of Ice-cream (complete cold mix)	-
(b) For the storage and sale of Ice-cream.	18
(c) For the manufacture of cooked meats and sausages	4

(3) Number of Inspections of Registered Food Premises

Ice-cream premises	38
Manufacture of cooked meat and sausages	72

(4) Educational Activities.

Publicity material was distributed to various food premises and schools and was also displayed in the windows of the Headquarters of the local detachment of the British Red Cross Society by the kind permission of the Commandant, and talks were given to the staffs of various food handling business during visits to the premises.

(5) Method of Disposal of Condemned Food.

(a) Tinned goods etc., are buried in the Council's refuse tip after all containers have been opened.

(b) Meat and offal condemned at the Slaughterhouse in the District is dyed and the owners are permitted to dispose of it to an animal by-products firm in the neighbouring District.

(6) No special examinations were made of any stock of consignment of food.

(7) Ice-cream Heat Treatment Regulations.

Samples were taken from the dealer registered to manufacture ice-cream by the complete cold mix method and from retailers registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream. Samples of ice-cream and ice-lollies were reported on as follows:

ICE-CREAM	Grade 1	3
	Grade 11	-
	Grade 111	-
	Grade 1V	-
ICE-LOLLIES	B. Coli & staph Aureus	=absent -
	" " " "	=presant -

All registered retailers sell pre-packed ice-cream, a number of retailers from outside the area visit the District in the evenings and at week-ends selling loose ice-cream. Inspections of these vehicles were made from time to time, and while facilities for providing hot water were usually available, these were not always being used. This was taken up with the retailers concerned and improvements obtained, but due to frequent changes of Staff this improvement was not maintained without constant inspection.

(8) Food Hygiene Regulations.

There was a continuation in the improvements in food handling during the year, particularly in the refitting of premises; but there have still been difficulties in ensuring that persons employed in the shops make the fullest use of the facilities provided.

The use of mobile-shops in the newly developed areas still continues but there has been an improvement in the hygiene of these vehicles.

(9) MEAT INSPECTION.

There are three licensed slaughterhouses in the District of which two are small premises handling the requirements of the occupiers, and the other slaughterhouse is operated by a Wholesale Supply Company which supplies meat in the Deeside Area and part of Cheshire. Most of the slaughtering is carried out in the late afternoon and evenings on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and Sunday mornings and afternoons. To carry out an efficient inspection of this meat it has been necessary for the inspection to be made outside normal hours, and 422 hours overtime were worked during the year.

A report on the slaughtering facilities in the Area has been prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food, as required by the Slaughterhouses Act. The recommended date by which all Slaughterhouse premises should comply with the Construction Regulations is the 1st, September, 1961, when it is anticipated that two of the Slaughterhouses will comply.

CARCASE AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN
WHOLE OR IN PART

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>excluding</u> <u>Cows.</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>&</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number killed	1141	91	1	12,482	2200	NIL
Number inspected	1141	91	1	12,482	2200	NIL
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	NIL	NIL	NIL	5	NIL	NIL
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	121	22	NIL	287	47	NIL
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci.	10.6	24.18	0.00	2.29	2.14	NIL
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Carcass of which some part or organ was condemned	4	1	NIL	NIL	39	NIL
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.35	1.1	NIL	NIL	1.77	NIL

Carcase and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

/CONTINUED

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>excluding</u> <u>cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Claves</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>&</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Carcase submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Generalised and totally						
Condemned	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Other Food Stuffs Condemned.

Items of Food weighing 71 Lbs. 4 Ozs.

Shellfish (Molluscar)

There are no shellfish beds in the Area.

APPENDIX

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1960 FOR THE

URBAN DISTRICT OF CONNAH'S QUAY IN THE COUNTY OF FLINTSHIRE.

Prescribed Particulars on the administration of the Factories Act 1937.

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1. - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	NUMBER OF.		
		Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted
		(3)	(4)	(5)
(1) Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	27	29	NIL	NIL
(3) Other premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises).	18	72	NIL	NIL
T O T A L:-	45	101	NIL	NIL

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars. (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)
Overcrowding (S.2.)
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.)
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4.)
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)	.	.	NIL		.
(a) Insufficient.
(b) Unsuitable or defective.
(c) Not separate for sexes.
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to Out-work).
TOTAL.

PART VIII OF THE ACT
OUTWORK.

(Sections 100 and 111)

There are no outworkers registered in this district.

